

General Notices.

NOTICE.

It is hereby given to the Justices of the County of New Han-

over, that the body is required to be present at the next

term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County, to elect

Superintendents of Common Schools for the ensuing year.

By order of L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.

Nov. 22, 1850 11-31

AN ACADEMY TO BUILD.

THE undersigned, Building Committee for Long Creek

Academy, have determined to erect an Academy building at Long

Creek Bridge. Said building to be of wood, placed on brick pillars

three feet high, to be fifty feet in length, twenty-five in width,

and twenty feet high. For further particulars and specifications, apply to

JOHN LARKINS, Committee.

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Messrs. Editors:—An incorrect and contradictory report is in circulation in regard to the visit of Mr. William H. Hughes to Boston for the purpose of recapturing William and Ellen Craft—the negroes belonging to Dr. Collins and Ira Taylor, I beg you to give place to the subjoined simple narrative of facts. It is given from recollection; but I am willing to make affidavit of its correctness. Of course, it will not contain a statement of every thing which transpired; but it does contain everything which is at all important.

The statements which have been copied in this city, and in the south generally, by a certain class of papers, are taken from the Boston Chronicle, and other abolition prints, and are gross misrepresentations of facts, and entirely unworthy of any confidence.

We left Macon for the purpose of purchasing machinery for the establishment of a bucket factory and variety works in this city. I did not even know that Mr. Hughes was entrusted with the recovery of the slaves, until after we arrived at New York, when we were asked to identify the negroes.

We left Macon Friday, Oct. 11th, arrived in New York Tuesday following. Remained there till Friday, 5 P. M., and arrived at Boston next morning, kept still on Saturday and Sunday.

On Monday, I attended to buying machinery. Mr. Hughes applied to Judge Woodbury for a warrant. The judge would not issue it; said it was the business of the commissioners.

Mr. Hughes applied to three separate commissioners, who sent him from one to another. The last one refused—until he could get all the commissioners and judges together.

In this way the matter was deferred until Thursday night, when the meeting of commissioners was held. At this meeting our business and the names of the parties for whom the warrant was demanded leaked out.

I went to see Craft on Tuesday, had a long conversation with him. He said that Ellen was anxious to return south, and would do so if she could get funds and an opportunity—desired me to bring a letter to Ellen's mother, I agreed to do so, and on morning to get the letter if I did not go to Worcester.

Wednesday—Went to Worcester and returned; found the letter at the hotel.

Thursday morning—Saw Craft. He told me that Ellen had been to see me at his shop on Wednesday. I wrote a letter to Craft. The one published was a forgery. The day the letter purports to have been written I was in Worcester.

Friday morning—Judge Woodbury issued the warrant about 9 o'clock, in open court.

It was at once known, and the negroes and abolitionists began to assemble about the court house, and watch us. Every few minutes a negro lawyer would appear to demand a writ, to see what was going on—warrant placed in marshal's hands immediately.

The excitement became great—nothing was done, until he could be convinced that Craft was in Cambridge street, he would go and arrest him—seemed timid and inclined to back out.

Saturday—Were both arrested, for slander; for calling Craft a slave—were taken to deputy sheriff Rugg's office—obtained bail for \$10,000 each, on Messrs. Riley & Freeman and Thayer & Co.—No great excitement.

Afternoon—Negroes in large numbers around the United States Hotel. I changed my hat—mixed among them, talked with them, and apparently they were kidnappers from the south in town—that Knight was in jail, and they were after Hughes.

Sunday—Went to Charlestown and about the city all day—no signs of any disturbance.

Monday—We were again arrested, on a charge of attempting to kidnap Craft and his wife, carried to court, sentenced to deny Colburn \$2000 persons for \$1500 negroes and 500 whites of the lowest order. Gave bonds in \$10,000 each, signed by Messrs. Riley, Thayer & Co., Willis and others, signing for the office very great; officer sent for carriage—left office to get into it. Mr. Hughes got in. The crowd rushed upon it, so that I could not reach it. They hissed us, called us bloodhounds, and apparently for the purpose of exciting us to some act of violence.

Some of them seized upon the horses and attempted to open the doors. Mr. H., who was in the carriage, laughed at them and made sport of them.

The driver was not instructed where to go, and being greatly alarmed, left for Cambridge. When he reached the house, Mr. Hughes knew where he was, and ordered him to carry him back to the hotel. The driver turned, but meeting the crowd, refused to go farther. Mr. Hughes then left the carriage and procured a buggy and driver, and returned to the hotel. Some of the negroes came up to him, and ordered him to get into the carriage. They said they did not wish to hurt him; but only to let the people know that he was a slave hunter.

I remained in the office half an hour, and left in a cab—the mob hissing and pulling my coat, calling me slave hunter, bloodhound, &c., but I was resolved to resist no insult, as that was plainly what they wanted me to do. One negro followed to the hotel, but did not come near me.

Monday afternoon—Great crowd at hotel—negroes outside—whites came into the parlors and passages. At 5 o'clock other warrants were issued against us for slandering Ellen Craft and injuring her business. Gave bond each for \$20,000 at the hotel. Messrs. Riley, Thayer & Co., Willis and others, signing for us. Understood a great crowd was assembled at Court square, for the purpose of mobbing us. As we were about to wish to carry us there, the mob had been collected by the hand bills which had been placed about the streets.

That night a great crowd came to the hotel to see us—Mr. Hughes was not well—I went down, sat in the parlors, and conversed with them, answering many questions in regard to the Crafts, and the treatment of slaves generally.

Was no little amused at some, the more honest but deluded, who actually seemed to think that our negroes were chained every night after they finished work, and fed upon cold seal. &c.

Tuesday—Committee of one hundred (white men) waited on the Crafts at the residence of the Lord and turned them out, and ordering us to leave. This was peremptorily refused by both of us and the proprietors.

Wednesday—Committee of sixteen called, saying that if we did not leave instantly, we would be mobbed; if we were not, but landlady answered for us, and by our authority we were ordered to leave. This we would not leave till we were ready.

Evening—Committee of (white) ladies called—sent cards to room and desired to see us. We were not in, and of course were deprived of the inexpressible pleasure of seeing them.

At night—Mr. Hughes, not very well, remained in his room. He was called again, and remained again in the parlors on the night before. Among the crowd were many polite gentlemen, who appeared to be gratifying their curiosity—the great mass, however, were abolitionists.

Wednesday—Very early, Rev. Theodore Parker came to our room, followed by fifty or sixty persons—greatly excited, said he had suppressed a mob twice—came as a Christian as a man of the Lord and a friend, to request us to leave the city instantly—not to wait for the cars, but to take a carriage—did not think he could suppress the mob any longer. We refused—told him that we should treat their committees with perfect contempt—would leave when the mob dispersed and our convenience suited, but not before.

During the day, passed freely about the city—all was quiet. In the evening, came to New York, by advice of council, in order to get further instructions, and to allow the excitement to die away. During this time, Craft and wife were reported to us to be locked up in the house of a white man, whose name I forget.

From all I saw, and heard, and experienced, while in Boston, I am convinced that public opinion there, in regard to the fugitive slave law, is undergoing a change. It is true, the abolitionists and negroes are very numerous, and apparently have things very much their own way at present. The business men, and men of property, with whom I conversed, generally took but little interest in the use of our prisoners to get rid of the negroes, and that if it came to a trial of strength, the negroes and abolitionists would be put down. This, however, will take time.

I believe that Mr. Hughes will ultimately succeed in getting the negroes. My only regret is, that my own private business compelled me to return home before I should have been able to return, even at the risk of gratifying certain gentlemen of Macon by writing in Boston jail.

I need scarcely say that I am influenced in giving this statement by no party feeling. My own conversations with different parties have been misconstrued, and misreported. I desire simply to do justice to myself, and to Mr. Hughes in his absence, by placing the facts before a candid public.

JOHN KNIGHT.

North Carolina Conference.

List of appointments of the Conference held at Warren, N. C., November, 1850.

RALEIGH DISTRICT.

H. G. Leigh, Presiding Elder, Peter Doub, stationer, preacher.

B. F. Blake, supernumerary.

Tar River Mission. N. A. Hooker.

Circuit. A. C. Allen, J. M. Sharp.

Henderson. Even E. Freeman.

Granville. Wm. M. Jordan, Sydney R. Traywick.

Person. Jos. Reid.

Hillsboro' station. W. W. Albee.

Circuit. D. Culbreth, A. H. Johnson.

Chapel Hill. S. M. Frost.

GREENSBORO DISTRICT.

James Jamison, P. E. Station, James P. Simpson.

Guilford. W. W. Nesbitt.

Randolph. Jas. L. Lumsden.

Rocky Mount. J. T. St. Charles.

Haw River. J. T. St. Charles.

Pittsboro'. J. W. Tinnen.

Franklinville. T. C. Moses.

Wentworth. To be supplied.

Deep River. John W. Wilson.

Carthage. T. W. Postell.

Greensboro' College. C. F. Deems, President.

Circuit. A. C. Allen, J. M. Sharp.

Salisbury DISTRICT.

William Carter, P. E. Station, T. P. Ricard, G. W. Feebece.

Mocksville. Lemon Shell.

Iredell. W. M. Walsh.

Taylorsville. To be supplied.

W. W. Albee. To be supplied.

Jonesville. D. W. Doub.

Surry. J. M. Gunn.

Stokes. Joshua Bethel.

Forsyth. To be supplied.

Davidson. John Tillitt.

Blue Ridge Mission. To be supplied.

DANVILLE DISTRICT.

S. D. Bumpass, Presiding Elder.

Pittsylvania. R. P. Bibb.

Caswell. A. Len, J. J. Hines.

Halifax. S. S. Bryant.

Banister. J. H. Jefferson.

Smithville. Joseph Goodman.

Stanton. Zebekiah Rush.

Franklin. A. Norman. J. L. Nicholson, sup.

Alleghany Mission. To be supplied.

Patrick. L. L. Henderson.

Henry. J. W. Lewis.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

W. C. Closs, P. E. Station, N. H. D. Wilson.

Roads. J. B. Martin, T. S. Campbell.

R. O. Burton, supernumerary.

Plymouth. L. W. Bobbitt.

Tarboro'. L. W. Martin, R. J. Carson.

Columbia. J. W. Tucker.

Matamoras. H. Gray.

Bath. Marble N. Taylor.

Portsmouth, Oronoke and Hatteras. Mis. to be sup.

Neuse. Alexander Gattis.

NEWBURN DISTRICT.

L. B. Nicholson, Presiding Elder.

Newburn. I. T. Wyche, Andrew Chapel, J. L. Fisher.

Snow Hill. C. H. Gibbons.

Smithfield. C. P. Jones, N. Anderson, R. R. Dunk.

Duplin. G. A. Cowen.

Onslow. W. O. Reid.

Trent. Paul J. Caraway.

Beaufort. T. P. James.

Straits. To be supplied.

Cape Look Out Mission. John Jones.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder to be supplied.

Wilmington. R. P. Heflin.

Topsail. W. S. Chaffin, L. Burkhead.

Sampson. J. Johnson.

Fayetteville. To be supplied.

Circuit. C. P. Phillips.

One to be supplied.

Bladen, Rockingham, Cape Fear Mission to be sup.

Smithville. W. L. Langston.

Topsail Academy. James H. Brent.

H. A. C. Walker, S. Jones, P. W. McDaniel, W. C. Curry, J. P. Hughes, M. A. McRibbons, G. W. Moore, W. Barringer, C. H. Pritchard, and J. T. Munds, trustees of the So. Carolina Conference.

Letter from Mr. Dallas.

The following patriotic letter was addressed by Ex-Vice President Dallas to the Committee of Arrangements for the great Union meeting at Philadelphia:

NOVEMBER 14, 1850.

GENTLEMEN:—I have just received your note, dated the 11th inst., conveying the information that you have selected me to fill the office of one of the vice presidents at the Union meeting on Tuesday. Although much honored by your choice, it will not be in my power to attend to its duties, and I must therefore beg you to substitute some other gentleman.

Having heartily joined in the popular movement you are directing in the hope that it will be instrumental in saving the Union and Constitution from actual and augmenting peril, I throw myself upon your indulgence while venturing to intrude upon my anxious conviction as to the only one which can, for the great purpose designed, be successfully given to the people of this country.

As we are all so much interested by the same patriotic impulse, I persuade myself to believe that you will pardon, if you should not approve, my suggestions. Of the measures of adjustment adopted by Congress, one only can be affected by future legislation. The others are beyond the reach of recall or modification.

The States of a Union, the boundary of Texas is fixed by her own assent: New Mexico and Utah have territorial governments upon the usual principles and forms. These things are done—conclusively and unalterably done. No sort of agitation can undo them; and the perception of this practical truth will, I feel assured, prevent their continuing subjects of agitation, and serious or long.

As to the Fugitive Slave Bill, that has already been threatened with repeal; that is, therefore, the point of danger. Now, in the existing condition of public feeling, North and South, mere generalities to speak in Union will produce little or no effect.

To speak impressively, it is absolutely necessary to be specific; and on no topic connected with the Constitution of Texas and the rescue of the Union can specification be equally beneficial as on the Fugitive Slave Bill. Will you, then, excuse me for intimating that, having exclusively in view the preservation of the Union and Constitution, the obvious if not the only direct and effective course is to proclaim the Fugitive Slave Law to be unconstitutional, just and expedient; to call upon our fellow citizens to obey it as necessary part of the constitutional guaranty which we are all bound to fulfill in good faith? Nor is this enough for us of Pennsylvania to do. More will naturally be expected. We have, unguardedly, heretofore lent a hand to impair the true spirit and meaning of the federal compact by lawless and arbitrary acts of unconstitutional right pursuing fugitives from labor. That legislation has tended to bring into question our fidelity to the fixed guaranty of the Union; and has, in some degree, encouraged those who would cheerfully trample down or break through the Constitution, and read the Union, if by so doing they can put an end to Southern slavery. Are we not then bound, when we see the Union in jeopardy, and when we assemble to do what we can to save it, to invoke the legislature to retrace its steps, to repeal all the acts inconsistent with the integrity and harmony of the Union, and especially to repeal those laws which inflict penalties on such of our magistracy as shall aid in sustaining our federal faith, and which deny the use of our prisoners to citizens engaged in executing the federal laws? Can we stand absolved from reproach, if at this alarming juncture, and with ardent profession of patriotism, we pause half-way in the path of candid inculpation, and fail to do what I have thus hastily and crudely indicated? Really, I think not. The country—the only country we have—we can have—is at stake; and if we were all to save it, let our movement be frank, fearless, and effective.

Renewing my apology for addressing you thus freely, I am, sincerely and most respectfully, gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

G. M. DALLAS.

To Josiah Randall, chairman: Charles Ingessell, George Hazledine, John W. Forney, R. M. Lee, and John S. Riddle, secretaries—Committee.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature of South Carolina convened on the 25th inst. Col. R. F. W. Atkinson was elected President of the Senate, and Col. James Simons Speaker of the House. Both Houses invited the Hon. LANGDON CHEVREZ to a seat within their bar. A public dinner was also tendered to and accepted by that gentleman.

From the Boston Post.

"Serpent" was a "Bill."

If making repairs upon the dam at Salmon Falls, N. H., a few weeks since, one of the workmen found a large snake, of the species of the rattlesnake, on a rock, near the dam, and he was like to be killed.

Sam is a cory and ingenious wag, of quiet demeanor; so immediately upon the receipt of this curious notice he sat himself down upon the nose of one of his wagon wheels—Sam is a wheelwright—lit his pipe and cogitated thus:—

"There has been nothing turned up here of late worthwile to arouse the natives;—true, the village architect has bought a snuff-box, Parker Abbott a new pipe, the postmaster has had a new chimney to his domicile, Walker Bell has just finished the laying of ten new shingles on Jenkin's barn—he works by the day—a foot in height has been added to the new dam, and a new window has been cut in Dea. Foot mill, but something of more 'pith and moment' is needed to stir the sluggish blood of the Quamphageans, so I'll en'try my hand at getting up a new wonderment."

No sooner thought than done—Sam, with the aid of his jackknife, carved the head of a snake upon the large end of the snuff-box, and he was like to be killed.

Donty Tuttle's kid lit the teeth—two china beads from the toy shop represented the optics, and a bit of red baize formed the tongue. The snake was finished—nothing of the serpent kind ever looked more formidable.

Not those that in Illyria changed Hercules and Cadmus, or the god In Epidaurus; nor to which transform'd Ammonian Jove, or Capitolian, was seen."

The "critter" was transported to Sam's brother's store, and placed in "a awful state" upon a round table in the center of the saloon, the matters were closed, save small aperture, and "a dim religious light" pervaded the apartment. A notice was forthwith written out in a round, bold hand, and placed in a conspicuous place, running somewhat thus:—

A NATURAL CURIOSITY!

A young specimen of the Ichthyosaurus, or Water Lizard, found in the Salmon Falls river, by Walter Tuttle, Esq. This is the only one of this class of reptiles—supposed to have long ceased to exist—that has been seen for the last century!!! This very peculiar member of the Ichthyosaurus family, being only a foot in length, has the most extraordinary purpose, the teeth of the head, of the mouth, and the vertebrae of an eel, the tongue of an ornithomimus; uniting within itself a combination of parts of the three animal kingdoms. The eye, "rolling in liquid circles," is somewhat large, being a third of an inch in diameter, and a half.

"Robbed in flames of crimson light!"

The animal is covered with a smooth skin, which is of a yellowish color, and is spotted with blue.

"Starred, striped and spotted, yellow, green and blue!"

This fish-like serpent was originally an inhabitant of the ocean—it fed upon its own species—hence, very like, the reason of its extermination. Milton makes mention of this monster:

"With head uplift above the waves, and eyes

This curiosity may be seen at No. 1, brick block, rear room, Quamphagean square, for this day only, previous to its departure south and west. Admission 6 cents—women and children half price.

It took—the village was all agog. The villagers thronged in by dozens. The circuit judge was there, the school teacher, the village doctor, and the learned pundits all came to see the show—the bump of wonder stuck out "a foot" on the cranium of a transcendentalist, as he beheld the sight;—the elite and the plebeians of the village rushed with one accord, and mingling with the wondering crowd around the curious "varmint." A deputation from Tactic came to see the "snake," and ere nightfall people rushed in from Wiltchroft, Sligo, Agamenticus, Tarsish, and Bonnybig—very, very, even Barrington plains sent down a delegation of three.

A rail was put up a few feet from the table, enclosing it, on which reclined this:

"Monster of the bubbling deep."

Sam's brother stood within the railing, and thus harangued the crowd:—"Gentlemen and—I was about to say ladies—this nondescript, this aquatic lizard, this remnant of other days, was taken after noon, on the 11th inst., by Walter Tuttle, Esq. It is a great wonder in these parts—he must have come either by the Pisataqua and Quamphagean rivers—and generally taken up his abode and settled down among the winding mazes of the romantic Salmon Falls—along the wild, sedge banks, by Cutt's neck—

"Where the raven flaps his wyge,

Where the dewy owl doth sygne

To the night-mare as he sigs go;

"Alle undere ye willow tree!"

"Cre-a-tion! what a mouth!" ejaculated Zeruabul Mullikin, from Wiltchroft. "Ab-r-r—r—that's a complot snake—a com-ploot snake!" outspoke the village architect, as he took a bouncing big pinch of macebore from his new box. "By zucks!" exclaimed a Baptist deacon, "we won't have any more baptisms in the rivers of Will he bite, Thomath? Will he bite the river of Will he bite, Thomath?" replied the speaker, "he looks decidedly wicked—and

"By he's on 'em!" roared out a gondola captain. "I s-w-o-u-w!" drawled out Peleg Jenkins, an infant of the mighty loquacity of the east, deep that the scriptures tell us of," suggested one of the persons. "I'll probe this matter," whispered a young "saw-bones" of the village; and, suiting the action to the word, he dodged under the railing, and inserting the point of his pen-knife into the "peaky varmint," immediately raised it and placed it in the mouth of the speaker, who, with a look of very like a vegetable. The audience began to smell a joke—the "snake" was snaked out—the plot was uncovered—the game was up—and—

"Such a show was there"

it made the windows rattle, nearly unhung the ponderous shutters, and actually shook the plastering so that it cracked from waistcoat to ceiling! As soon as the tumult had subsided, Sam started for the door, and quickly returned, loaded down with a big demijohn—the proprietor of the store where this exhibition took place furnished the "principles" and "wandering Jews"—the fastidious ones vanished, and the rest had a "time" on the proceeds of the "show." Punch was concocted and swallowed—cigars were used up with gusto—jokes were cracked, and finally this gathering wound up with a song by "Donky," entitled "The Great Sea Snake."

CYMON.

The Calkos of Hungary.

The Calkos is a man who from his birth, somehow or other, finds himself seated upon a foal. Instinctively the boy remains fixed upon the animal's back, and grows up in his seat as other children do in a cradle.

The boy grows by degrees to a big horse-head. To earn his livelihood, he enters the service of some nobleman, or of the Government, who possess in Hungary a large number of these "foal-men."

The Calkos has the difficult task of keeping a watchful eye upon these horses. He knows, by their habits, the spots they frequent; he knows the birthday of every foal, and when the animal, fit for training, should be taken out of the herd. He has then a hard task upon his hands, compared with which a Grand-ducal wild boar hunt is child's play; for the horse, which is only to be taken alive from the midst of the herd, but of course safe and sound, in wind and limb. For this purpose the celebrated whip of the Calkos serves him; probably at some future time a few splendid specimens of this instrument will be exhibited in the Imperial Arenal at Vienna, beside the sword of Scanderbeg and the Swiss "morning stars."

This whip has a stout handle from one end and a half to two feet long, and a cord which measures more than eighteen to twenty-four feet in length.

The cord is attached to a short iron chain, fixed to the top of the handle by an iron ring. A large leaden button is fastened to the end of the cord, and similar smaller buttons are distributed along it at intervals.

ances, according to some derived from experience of which we are ignorant.

At the first, the Calkos, with his belt tight, or with a short grappling iron and equipped, without saddle or stirrup, he flies like the storm-wind over the beach, with such velocity, that the grass scarcely bends under the horse's hoof; the step of his horse is not heard, and the whirling cloud of dust about his head, almost fills the air.

At Oak Island, Brunswick county, on the 14th inst., by G. W. Galloway, Esq., Mr. Charles E. Gault, to Miss Rebecca Thompson.

At Sever, Brunswick county, on the 14th inst., by S. N. Galloway, Esq., Mr. James R. Russell, to Miss Susan Adams.

At Wells, in the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the 19th inst., by Rev. J. B. Burton, Mr. D. L. Coombs, of Sampson county, to Miss Mary M., third daughter of Mr. Isaac Blais.

In Robeson county, on the 19th inst., Mr. James R. McDermis, of Cumberland, to Miss Mary, youngest daughter of Daniel Johnson, Esq.

At Wells, on the 14th inst., RICHARD W. ANTHONY, Esq., to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. James H. Anthon.

At Wells, on the 14th inst., RICHARD W

